

Unknown.....	5	75	3
		75	8

NAME OF OWNER.	LOT OR PART OF LOT.	BLOCK.	ADD. OR SUB.	VALUE.	TAX.
Yanitou Land & Imp. Co.	30	18	Fairview	10	1.5
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A Deeply Interesting Paper on a Much Mooted Question.

We have advanced no farther to-day,
except as we have approached nearer to

anger from insisting directly the breath of the consumptive. Nor do the expectorated matter themselves, so long as they remain moist, comply with the condition necessary for the consumptive.

population in the year 1900, is larger than in any other city of nearly the same country. They are in accordance with the contract. It would be better to let the people know that the city is not a city of the future, but a city of the past.

[illegible]

...one a young
...was charged with relieving
...the employers' quarters of a small quan-
...of clothing, and the other a man
...who wore of a red, then a blue and
...were after being on.

Yrs. R. C. Stout and Yrs. S. M. Bridges, of Chicago, are visiting friends in the city. They propose to achieve the summit of Pike's Peak and do the legs of the vicinity in general, before their return.

A marriage license was issued Friday to E. O. Guernsey, of this city, and Miss Lizzie Jamison, of Wichita, Kan.

Wool Market.

Coates Bros., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, in their circular for June 2, have the following comments on the state of the market: Wool markets continue as stated in our last issue. Prices are unchanged; in fact, values of many descriptions are really nominal, as stocks are very light and many kinds entirely out of the market. Best washed fleece is scarce and new supplies have not yet begun to come forward. Small lots of unwashed have been received and have sold on arrival at good prices. Some early territory wools have also arrived and, being in fair condition, they have sold well. While the scarcity of good grade wools gives a firm tone to markets yet it is difficult to determine whether the advance which the west expects will be realized when supplies of all kinds are abundant. Much depends on the legislation by congress, and, while the tariff has been passed by the house, there seems some doubt whether the senate will act on it in time to keep the wool and woolen goods' markets this season. Manufacturers have but little wool on hand, and, as much machinery is now running on full time, an improvement in goods will stimulate production and increase the demand for wool.

Following are the quotations for Colorado and New Mexico:

COLORADO.	
Medium and fine, choice	22 1/2c
Medium and fine, heavy	19 1/2c
Common and medium	16 1/2c
Coarse, carpet	12 1/2c
NEW MEXICAN.	
Choice improved	22 1/2c
Quality improved	20 1/2c
Medium coarse, best	19 1/2c
Coarse carpet	16 1/2c
Choice coarse, heavy or	18 1/2c
Coarse	12 1/2c

SINGLE TAX.

Henry George's Single Tax Theories Discussed at a Meeting of Colorado Scientific Society and the University Club

The occasion of the joint meeting of the University club and Colorado College Scientific society in Palmer Hall Tuesday night was quite notable as a gathering of people interested in sociological questions. Mr. J. R. Barick, president of the University club, presided, and introduced Mr. J. D. Dillenback, of Denver who read the paper of the evening, being a discussion of the single tax theories of Henry George.

Mr. Dillenback began by quoting the section of the constitution of this state which prescribes that taxes shall be levied upon all taxable properties, and stated, the exaction of household goods which he said was a charitable concession to the poor and not a surrender of the rights of the law. He defined the three-fold objects of taxation as follows: First, protection to person and property which involves the maintenance of the machinery of the law, and on a national scale that of the army and navy; second, the construction and maintenance of public conveniences, such as roads, bridges, etc; and third, the carrying of certain kinds of business which largely affect all persons in the state, such as the services and the mails.

He said that the theory on which the present policy of taxation was founded was extremely that the richer a man was the more convenience he was in the way of his country and the more burden of the affairs of state he contributed to his wealth. The single tax theory was in no way founded upon charity, stood entirely upon justice. In the case of certain public improvements in Denver he alleged that the provisions of the state constitution had been ignored and taxes levied in accordance with the single tax theory. The ordinance concerning sewers in that city provided that the cost of their construction should be assessed as a special tax against the lots abutting on the district respectively without regard to improvements and in proportion to their areas. This is with regard to improvements, because it is obvious that the sewer does not add to the value of the improvements, for they were completely destroyed. It was cost no more to reduce them than there was no sewer. So while the sewer might add largely to the value of property abutting, the value from attached to the land. In this the sewer itself was considered the whole return and product of the single tax. It was fairly susceptible of proof that sewer if used, increased the value of the property adjoining to the full amount of the sewer's cost.

As another example he cited the case of the Broadway Trolley Company in Denver in which the property along the line voluntarily assessed themselves in proportion to the value of land they held a one half the rate exclusive of improvements and he stated that the same plan had been adopted for the construction of public parks in Chicago and Washington.

He stated that if the justice of this plan was admitted in the case of sewers, parks and other public improvements then arose the question of its application to other forms of government expenditures and he claimed that and were the only values created and sustained by every act of the functions of government. All the functions of government were the massing together of human beings constituting society. But this is no government was necessary or possible and there was no such thing as taxation or has the land any value. Let it go out into a wilderness devoid of cultivation and build a house and improve tract of land his doing this would add no value to the tract of land. Its sole value would be that of the improvements. Were they destroyed by fire the land would again be without value and no one would pay for it and equally valuable could be had by taking it. But if the improvements remained a settlement springing up and the land was taxed and a value began to attach to the land, its location value. And near the coast and business center was more valuable land, situated further out.

He went on to say that with this accession of population came the need of government and taxation. The settler kept watch of his own interests and extinguished fires which threatened it, in a community it is a danger to pay a constable to protect property from theft and to maintain guards to extinguish fires and the supporting these must be supported some form of taxation.

He claimed that the existence of values and the necessity of taxes arose simultaneously and were both of the same cause, the aggregation of population. Every accession of population led to an increase of land values and of this increase of land value monopolized by the holders of property. The whole community were benefited by the enforcement of law and they pay their share, but they were just the same under the single tax and values.

He took exceptions to Mr. Dillenback's statement that there are no rights. He said that if this was done away with the single tax as so with the Declaration of